

cent; Chicago, \$52,154, an increase of 9 per cent. The only decrease was a little over 2 per cent. at Kiny, M. T., amounting for the same reason to a decrease of the postal card distributing agency there.

CONGRESS AND TRANSPORTS.
HOUSE ASSESTS AUTHORITY.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] That there is sharp Congressional opposition to Secretary of War Root's plan for selling or leasing the army transports was shown today when the House of Representatives voted by a 241-120 vote to amend a clause in the Army Appropriation Bill, setting down the dictum that the transports are not to be leased or sold by the War Department without special action by Congress.

Secretary Root's advisers told the Times' correspondent he had no authority to dispose of transports without the consent of Congress, but the fact that Congress went out of its way to prohibit what he proposed, the article mentioned shows that Congress will insist upon the government keeping up the transport service while so many soldiers are being transported to and from the Philippines.

COL. IRISH TO GO.
WOODS WILL SUCCEED HIM.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The understanding now is that Representative Woods of New York, who will represent the district of New York in the term of service will expire in the House March 4 next, will be appointed naval officer of the port of San Francisco to succeed Col. John P. Irish, who was appointed to that place by President McKinley soon after beginning his first term of service. It is believed that efforts to displace him, Col. Irish was given the place by President McKinley on account of his services to the Republican party in the great campaign of 1894, when he stumped the State as a gold Democrat. He was the first appointee of President McKinley.

About three years ago, a movement was started by some Californians to have Col. Irish dislodged and the place given to another Republican, John P. Irish. Since that time numerous efforts have been made to get the place for some straight Republican, but always with failure.

Representative Woods, who is asked for the place, was elected to it last year, and is a member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, which is a life job. Mr. Woods was born in New York, but has lived in California all his life in California. He is a lawyer, and an aggressive, determined, rock-ribbed Republican. The office to which he will be appointed pays \$2000 per year.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.
AMENDMENT AS TO SUGAR.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate Committee of Foreign Relations today agreed to recommend the adoption of an amendment to the Bacon-Bacon treaty providing that the reduction of 20 per cent. in the tariff on Cuban sugar shall not be further reduced by any preferential rates given to another country. The action was taken at the instance of the best-sugar men.

Today's meeting also served to develop objections to other features of the treaty. Senator Tillamuth of Florida, based his argument on the provisions relating to tobacco and cable, and Senators Bacon and Bailey, both Democratic members of the committee, indicated opposition to the tariff reduction. Senator Bacon offered an amendment placing the Cuban treaty on the same basis, and other reciprocity treaties with reference to the House of Representatives, but the amendment was not accepted.

Senator Bailey took positive ground against the policy of securing reciprocal relations with other countries by means of treaties, saying such a course would be a violation of the constitution, and interference with the authority vested in the House of Representatives to originate all tariff legislation. The amendment agreed upon is in the shape of a provision that the act to amend the treaty, and is as follows:

"Provided, That while this convention is in force, no sugar being the product of the soil of the republic of Cuba, shall be exported from said republic to the United States at a greater rate of duty than 20 per cent. below the rates prescribed by the act of July 24, 1897; and provided further, that while this convention is in force, no sugar shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by the act of July 24, 1897."

The committee did not reach a vote on the motion made by Senator Bacon to strike out Article 6 of the treaty, which relates to the tariff on sugar, and preferential rates given by Cuba to American articles. It is claimed that the adoption of the amendment relative to the reduction on sugar will have the effect of forcing the adoption of practically all of their Republican Senators. The opposition to the striking out of the provision regarding tobacco was because of the plan on the part of Cuba, to send the sugar to Cuba, then shipped to Cuba, and then exported from that island as Cuban tobacco. If the Bacon amendment should be adopted, the treaty would not become effective until it should be voted upon by the House of Representatives.

Senator Bacon was speaking in support of this amendment when the committee adjourned. He will be another meeting tomorrow.

SOME OBJECTION.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Some objection has been made by the friends

PITH OF NEWS FROM
THE MIDDLE WEST.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]—The weather prevailed throughout the Middle West, except in the eastern lake region, where conditions were slightly unsettled. The maximum temperature here was 25 degrees at 4 o'clock p. m., and the minimum 10 at 4 o'clock p. m. Sunshine and moderate temperature are promised for tomorrow. Temperature at 7 o'clock a. m.: New York 14; Boston 14; Philadelphia 16; Washington 20; Chicago 15; Minneapolis 8; Cincinnati 24; St. Louis 25.

SOCIETY EVENTS.
Important society events today include the wedding of Miss Pauline Stearns Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Lyon, to Calvin Fennell, and Miss Amy Frances Bernbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bernbach, to Samuel Steele Porter of Salt Lake City.

WATERPOWER FOR HEAT.
Lack of fuel in Chicago has turned the attention of the officials of the sanitary department to the possibility of utilizing the waterpower of the canal at Lockport and Joliet to generate electricity for heating purposes. The plan is urged by Engineer Isham Randolph, who declares that 35,000 horsepower can be generated by the 22-foot fall at Lockport.

INTERURBAN ROAD.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
HARBEY (Ill.) Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A franchise based on a 24-cent fare, forty rides for a dollar, has been granted by the city of Chicago to the Chicago Interurban Railway company. The company will operate a street railway system here and connecting near-by towns. The company will use the hydro-carbon car, or Worth gasoline motor, by which it is claimed a speed of fifty miles an hour can be generated.

DOG TORE NOSE OFF.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WINONA (Minn.) Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As a result of teasing his large shepherd dog, Thomas McCarthy, a farmer near St. Charles, had his nose torn off. The dog was immediately bandaged on McCarthy's face, and he hurried to St. Charles, where physicians stitched it on.

VEIN OF IRON ORE.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
BARABO (Wis.) Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A vein of the finest grade of iron ore, said to be practically inexhaustible, has been found near North Freedom. A company has been formed to lay out a town to be named Larue, and several railroads are preparing to build to the mines.

BLACKSNAKE FOR TRAMPS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEWCASTLE (Ind.) Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] This city has been infested with the black snake.

Done in a Day
on the
Kite-Shaped Track...
A Day of Delight—Sitting Southern California as You Can Sit It Otherwise—The Most Beautiful of Scenic Views in the World.
No Scene Twice Seen.
Observation car daily except Sunday.

THE ANGELUS
LOS ANGELES FAMOUS
NEW HOTEL.
Opened January 1915.
MOST CENTRAL. BEST ONLY.
REASONABLE RATES.

The Knutsford
BALY LAKE CITY.
The Only First-Class Hotel.
Commercial and Tourist Trade Solicited.
G. S. HOLMES, Prop.

Lake View Hotel
COR. SIXTH AND SHERMAN.
Westlake Park, Los Angeles. A new and elegant family hotel, artistically furnished, with all modern conveniences, including electric light, hot and cold water, electric heat, etc. in every room. Rates reasonable. Call for information. J. H. HOLMES, Prop. Tel. Main 1212.

Nadeau Restaurant
Entrance through hotel, also on First Street. Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. Prices Made Reasonable. Recently with Santa Fe. J. A. Nadeau, Prop.

Bellevue Terrace Hotel,
6th and Figueroa TEL. 444.
Best appointed family and TOURIST HOTEL. Spacious Grounds and Veranda.
C. A. TARBLE & CO., Proprietors.

Hotel Antlers...
421-423 WEST FOURTH STREET.
Rooms only, strictly first-class. Entirely new building and furniture. All outside, sunny rooms. Rates moderate.
CHAS. HOFFMAN, Prop.

HOTEL WAUTAUQA
121 NORTH BROADWAY.
Rooms only, location central, nearly opposite Times Bldg. Quiet, modern, 60-room house. Fully equipped. Call for information. MRS. ALEX. DANEN, Prop.

The Westlake Hotel, AKA
121 Westlake Avenue. Family Hotel, Sun. B. and P. Rates. Call for information. J. H. HOLMES, Prop.

Hotel Broadway. Strictly first-class. European house. All modern improvements. Rates reasonable. Call for information. C. A. TARBLE & CO., Prop.

The Hotel Rosslyn Main, bet. 10th and 11th. 100 first-class rooms. 3rd and 4th floors. Modern conveniences. Rates reasonable. Call for information. C. A. TARBLE & CO., Prop.

Hotel Colorado 2114 S. Broadway. New, elegant, first-class. New furniture, electric light, hot and cold water, etc. in every room. Rates reasonable. Call for information. J. H. HOLMES, Prop.

HOTEL PALMS. An elegant family hotel, located, centrally and commercially. Call for information. J. H. HOLMES, Prop.

of other reciprocity treaties to the sugar-reduction amendment to the Cuban treaty, which was agreed upon today by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. They take the position that the provision that sugar shall not be imported from other countries than Cuba at less than the rates of the Dingley law will have the effect of fatally injuring a number of the other treaties. It should be incorporated into the treaty, as a reduction on sugar imported into the United States is a material feature of several of the reciprocal agreements now pending in the Senate. This question, however, has received very little attention at the hands of the Senate. The amendment relating to Cuban sugar was drawn by Senator Lodge, and it is understood that the committee's first object was to continue the protection now vouchsafed to American sugar.

POWER TO TAKE COAL.
COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House today introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Committee on Judiciary is authorized and hereby directed to investigate and report to this House with all convenient speed the opinion of that committee as to the power of Congress to declare that necessity has arisen for taking possession of all coal, coal beds and coal mines in the United States, and all lines of transportation, agencies, instruments and vehicles of commerce necessary for the transportation of coal, and if in the opinion of that committee the power exists and a necessity for the exercise of such power has arisen, that the committee forthwith report to this House a bill declaring the necessity, providing fully and in detail the occasions, modes, conditions and agencies for said appropriation that will fully and completely exhaust the power of Congress in that regard." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, which consists of the Speaker, Messrs. Grovernor and Daisel, Republicans, and Richardson and Underwood, Democrats.

SENATE AND HOUSE.
REVIEW OF THE DAY.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate today acted promptly on the House bill, providing rebates of the duty on coal, and passed it unanimously without debate, a few minutes after it was brought over from the House. The Militia Bill, also, was passed, with an amendment striking out of the bill the section providing for a reserve force of trained men, thus removing the objections made against it. For an hour and a half Mr. Tillman occupied the attention of the Senate in a characteristic speech in which he denounced trusts and monopolies and severely criticized the Attorney-General.

The Statehood Bill was up for a short time, during which Mr. McComber spoke in favor of granting Statehood to Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. The bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday to provide for a rebate of the duties on foreign coal for a period of one year was passed in short order by the House today, by practically a unanimous vote, and to those voting against it being Messrs. Cushman and Jones of Washington, Gaines of West Virginia, Mondell of Wyoming and Patterson of Pennsylvania, all Republicans. The bill was considered under the operation of a rule which cut off opportunity to amend. The only opposition to the measure came from some of the members representing coal States, who expressed the opinion that the administration of Chinese-mined coal from Canada would injure the coal industry of their States. Both Mr. Daisel of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Payne of New York, the Republican leaders, expressed the opinion that the bill would not really relieve the existing distress. They said it would satisfy, however, public demand for action, and show the disposition of Congress to do what it could. The Democrats, although they supported the bill, took the view that it did not go far enough, saying that coal should go on the free list, and when the bill came back from the Senate with a provision which virtually placed anthracite coal on the free list they applauded vigorously. Mr. Daisel, in the course of his remarks today, said that it was practically no anthracite coal in the world except that in the United States, and a little in China. The amendment was adopted without division.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
CLOSING SESSION.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—Soon after the Senate met today, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts introduced a concurrent resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate what government is existing in the island of Guam and through what executive department the powers of such government are now exercised and administered, as well as the number of inhabitants in said island, and by what authority Mahini, the Philippine chief, is being detained at Guam. At Mr. Hoar's request, the resolution went over until tomorrow.

The Vest resolution regarding the removal of duty on anthracite coal then was considered. Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, in pursuance of his notice of yesterday, addressed the Senate. He said Mr. Aldrich, since the resolution came up, had become more strenuous and had exhibited more feeling and earnestness than he has shown in any of his previous energy of the venerable and brilliant Senator from Missouri. Mr. Tillman said, had put a spur to the lagging horses in the Senate. He said that these times of death and distress move are not taking steps to show the monopolists that in the coal market they will neither starve nor freeze to death, but will throttle the law if necessary, and take it into their own hands and seize supplies. He then criticized those who claimed that there was not sufficient authority to remedy the evil which exists, and that the law was not our statute book with laws, but under the sworn officers of the law shall discharge their duties fearlessly and honestly, every effort to protect the people will fail, because of their dereliction. "Efforts have been made," said Mr. Tillman, "proof has been filed, pleadings have been made, petitions to the Attorney-General filed, carrying along him to protect the people against the impending danger, but he has sat quietly in his office and done nothing. Rich and poor alike," he declared,

"are freezing because of the fact that a monopoly does exist, because the law has failed to interfere with the law in the interest of the people." He criticized the Coal Strike Commission, saying they were taking irrelevant and unnecessary testimony when, if they wanted to, they could find out about the conditions and relay to Congress that such a monopoly exists. He cited a decision by Judge Taft, involving a case under the interstate commerce law, and said it was the same judge who would not leave the "onerous and odious" duties to the Philippines, for a seat on the Supreme Bench. At 2 o'clock the Statehood Bill was taken up. Tillman gave notice that he would continue his remarks tomorrow.

THE STATEHOOD BILL.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House today favored Statehood for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, and compared the conditions existing in those territories with those prevailing in Dakota before North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union. The House bill providing rebates on the duty on coal was reported favorably by the Finance Committee. Mr. Aldrich is in charge of the committee's action was unanimous. He offered a committee amendment adding a section to the bill, providing that the provision of paragraph 416 of the Dingley act shall not be construed hereafter to authorize the imposition of a duty on anthracite coal. Mr. Aldrich asked immediate consideration. Mr. Vest remarked that he hoped the Senate would pass without a single dissenting vote. An amendment was passed unanimously. The Statehood Bill, by unanimous consent, was laid aside, at which time a side was taken regarding a reserve force of trained men. This section has been the subject of much discussion, and much objection has been made to it. An amendment by Mr. Beveridge was agreed to, exempting certain persons from the reserve force. The bill was then passed. At 4:30 o'clock p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned shortly afterward.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The attendance in the House galleries today was an evidence of the general interest in the proceedings which were to take place upon the bill providing for a rebate of the duties on foreign coal for a period of one year. An unusually large number of members were on the floor, and the leaders on both sides of the aisle were in their places. The transaction of some preliminary business, Mr. Grovernor of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution supplementary to the resolution yesterday, directing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to investigate the conditions which he characterized as "a monopoly" in the transportation of coal. The committee was authorized to take testimony. It was then taken up.

Mr. Daisel of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, then presented the special rule for the consideration of the bill. It provided for the immediate consideration of the bill with provision for an hour's debate, at which time the approval of the previous question should be considered and ordered without intervening motion. Mr. Daisel said that he was allowed under the rule. Mr. Daisel, after reviewing the history of the present duty on coal, said the pending bill needed no defense. It was a simple thing, he said, to do. He believed it would accomplish its purpose. He did not believe it would increase the importation of a single pound of coal. "I don't believe," he said, "that anything can stop the coal and anthracite of the comorants who are taking advantage of the already oppressed people of the United States. I believe that the bill will satisfy the public sentiment and show the disposition of Congress to do everything in its power to relieve the distress of the coal miners." Mr. Mondell of Wyoming said the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it has not been adopted. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the bill would injure the coal industry of his State and of the North-west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Daisel that the bill will give relief to the coal miners, he would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Daisel said the

WINTER RESORTS

TOURIST

Information Bureau
C. A. HUBERT, Manager
21 W. Fourth Street, Los Angeles

Los Angeles Agency for
HOTELS, RESORTS, HOTELS, etc.
C. A. HUBERT, Manager
21 W. Fourth Street, Los Angeles

MOTEL

Casa Loma
Redlands, Cal.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
1 W. Fourth Street

Reas. Nov. 3rd to Jan. 5th to April

H. Bohon, M.

ELSINORE

SITUATED ON A BEAUTIFUL LAKE

Surrounded by mountains

business man's rest

water and mud bath

hot bath, good food

shooting.

ake View Hotel

SINORE HOT SPRINGS

date Hotel, best food

and mud bath on the

the coast.

J. B. TRAPPAER, M.

BY THE SEA

the ocean and mountains

the best food.

to Arlington Hotel

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

the best food.

BLOWN INTO FRAGMENTS

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

Remains of Powder Works
Kills Twelve Men.

SAVE GAS.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

LODGERS LOSE LIVES.

"Bad wares are never cheap"

—French Proverb

A homely truth too often for-

gotten. It does not, how-

ever, follow that good wares

are always dear. Take, for

instance, the case of

Gorham

Silver

Everyone knows that

there is no finer silver-

ware to be procured,

but not everyone, per-

haps, recognizes that to

procure it entails no

greater initial outlay

than is needed for the

productions of anony-

mous makers lacking

that inestimable guar-

antee, the Gorham

trade-mark.

It is a curious commentary

upon much of the proposed

legislation that while its

avowed object is to re-

lieve the consumer of the

fraudulent and deceptive

practices of the unscrupu-

lous trader, it is in reality

but a device to protect the

business of the honest

trader against the unscrupu-

lous trader.

It is a curious commentary

upon much of the proposed

legislation that while its

avowed object is to re-

lieve the consumer of the

fraudulent and deceptive

practices of the unscrupu-

lous trader, it is in reality

but a device to protect the

business of the honest

trader against the unscrupu-

lous trader.

It is a curious commentary

upon much of the proposed

legislation that while its

avowed object is to re-

lieve the consumer of the

fraudulent and deceptive

practices of the unscrupu-

lous trader, it is in reality

but a device to protect the

business of the honest

trader against the unscrupu-

lous trader.

It is a curious commentary

upon much of the proposed

legislation that while its

avowed object is to re-

lieve the consumer of the

fraudulent and deceptive

practices of the unscrupu-

lous trader, it is in reality

but a device to protect the

business of the honest

trader against the unscrupu-

lous trader.

"THE QUALITY STORE"

Mens Suits...

Of the Right Sort

Our list of customers is made up almost

entirely of men who appreciate the fact that

the idea of selling clothes "at cost and less"

is a deception; unless the clothes are old and

shopworn or out of style. Our trade is not

with people who want old styles. All our

goods are plainly marked and "one price to

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

[illegible][illegible]

SPORTING RECORD

[illegible]

JANUARY 15, 1903.
BROADWAY.
f Skirts
es \$4.50

B. BLACKSTONE CO.,
DRY GOODS Spring and 3rd Sts.
Sale of Fine
"ONYX HOSIERY"
Saturday
800 doz. Manufacturers' Samples at an average of Less than Half Price.

WINNAY PIANOS
The Steinway cost a third to a half more to make than
piano on the market, without a single exception, we stand
to prove.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.,
345-347 S. Spring St.
No. 2, \$33.
CHRISTOPHER'S
Chocolate

Los Angeles Times
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903.

IN TWO PARTS.
Part II—8 Pages.
PRICE 3 CENTS

LAND TUSSE
GETS WARMER.

Quarrel Over Western Avenue
Tract Still Raging.

Alleged Forgery of the Name of
Unknown "M. G. Lane."

Passed Up to the District Attorney
by Lawyer for One of the
Investors.

The mix-up over the Western Avenue
tract, in which the investors are
unable to get their titles, has got up
to the District Attorney's office.

Just where M. G. Lane got the
authority to make a deed to property
on which he had not the slightest
claim for a title, is not known.

BEACH HAS THE MONEY.
Will W. Beach has at present available
in the First National Bank of this
city funds amounting to \$15,000.

NO OBSTRUCTION ON LIST.
"Beach came back the next day with
his attorney, J. Marion Brooks, and
the deal was made. Mr. List, perhaps
out of friendship, offered the tract in
question to Mr. Beach for \$15,000.

OPEN LETTER
TO MAYOR.

Asks Him Not to Veto
Pool-Selling Ordinance.

To His Honor, Mayor Sawyer:
At the Council meeting last
Monday, the poolroom ordinance
was passed and it is now in your
power to either sign or veto it.

DEATH IN A RUNAWAY.
(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)
SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14.—Dr. D. N.
Stradley of Denver was fatally injured
in a runaway accident here last evening.

SCHMIDT STILL IN JAIL.
E. W. Schmidt, charged by Katherine
Tingley with an attempt at extortion,
succeeded in securing a continuance of
his case in the Justice Court today
until Saturday.

GOOD "BAD" BRAND.
This afternoon the union journeymen,
who are trying to compel the master
builders to carry working cards, sent
details to all the shops to remove union
cards, thus branding them as "bad."

STEAMER BRINGS NOTHING.
The steamer St. Denis has reached
this port, two days late from Ensenada.

MRS. EDITH MATTFELD.
(The writer is the wife of the
telegrapher, Mattfeld, who is
awaiting trial on the charge of
tapping wires leading to a pool-
room.)

JAP COMES,
CHINK GOES.

Unprecedented Influx of the
Little Brown Men.

Japanese Population Doubled in
the Past Year.

Mikado's Former Subjects Take
Place of Maidservants in
City Homes.

The "Yankies of the Orient" are in-
vading Southern California in hordes,
and the last year has witnessed a won-
derful change in the racial complexion
of Los Angeles.

There are Japs in business, in medi-
cine and in art, but they are most
noticeable in household employment
while hundreds of them are engaged on
ranches.

INDIAN LACE MAKERS
MAY LOSE THEIR SCHOOL.

BISHOP JOHNSON APPEALS FOR AID
TO SAVE IT.

Good Work of Mrs. Sophie Miller
at Mesa Grande—Making the Indians
Self-supporting—Commended by Lum-
nia.

In 1901 Bishop Joseph H. Johnson of
the Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles
appointed Mrs. Sophie Miller teacher
of an Episcopal industrial school.

THEY ARE AUTOCRATS.
"Japanese labor is the most auto-
cratic of any with which we deal,"
said the manager of Hansen's employ-
ment agency yesterday.

FRUIT GROWERS AT THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
FRUIT EXCHANGE SAID THERE HAD
BEEN A GREAT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER
OF JAPANESE EMPLOYED AS FRUIT PICKERS
AND PACKERS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

WANT A CONSULATE.
So large has become the Japanese
population of Los Angeles that the
people of that nationality are consider-
ing the advisability of requesting their
government to establish a consulate
here, in order that their interests may
be protected more carefully.

POPULATION OF LOS ANGELES THAT THE
PEOPLE OF THAT NATIONALITY ARE CONSIDER-
ING THE ADVISABILITY OF REQUESTING THEIR
GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH A CONSULATE
HERE, IN ORDER THAT THEIR INTERESTS MAY
BE PROTECTED MORE CAREFULLY.

There are several cooing and
lodging-houses inhabited solely by
Japanese, and many members of the
race conduct restaurants that are
patronized by all classes.

One enterprising young Japanese is
engaged in the real estate business,
combined with life and fire insurance,
and the selling of steamship tickets.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph
Company of Canada, with a capital of
\$5,000,000 in a million shares of \$5 each.

FEDERATION OF W.C.T.U.
Monthly Meeting Held Yesterday—
"White Slaves of the Crib" Was
Among the Questions Discussed.

The Los Angeles Federation of the
W.C.T.U. held its monthly meeting in
Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church
yesterday. Mrs. Hester Griffith presiding.

Excitement Over Temporary
Absence of "Baby Kohnoor."

Sensational Hunt and Mysterious Dis-
appearance Ends in Recovery of Mis-
sing Gem by "Sparks" Berry from Ad-
vertising Hypnotist Kelley.

Because "Sparks" Berry lost his dia-
mond, the Spring-street Rialto had in-
termittent convulsions for two hours
yesterday.

The stone was one of purest ray,
worth over \$300. The gem was reported
to have been presented to the embry-
onic impresario by Lily Langtry on
his last vacation tour of the contin-
ent.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.
Ruskin Art Club.
The study of "Florentine Painting"
occupied the attention of the Ruskin
Art Club yesterday morning.

Numbers and Enthusiasm.
The physical-culture section of the
Wednesday Morning Club met yester-
day in Masonic Hall to listen to a
lecture by Mrs. Addie Murphy Griggs.

Hundred in a Circle.
The Thirtieth-street Child Study
Circle met in the school yesterday
afternoon, with 100 present.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—(Exclusive
Dispatch.) At the Astor, Rev. A. F.
Bravert, of the Waldorf, L. Heim and
wife, at the Continental, A. H. Brown
of Santa Barbara.

In a collision between two Southern
Pacific freight trains at Sour Lake,
Tex., yesterday, Fireman J. H. Hudde-
ston and two unknown men supposed
to be tramps, were killed. Conductor
Daniels is missing.

LOCAL RAILROAD RECORD.
HUNTINGTON'S OFFERS
FOUNTAIN OF MONEY.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE
FOR STREET CARS.

Thirty-five More Stunning Catches
Ordered Yesterday and Some of Them
Will Go on the Grand-avenue Line—
Improvements at Viaduct.

Money is flowing like water out of
the Huntington coffers to improve the
many lines of the Los Angeles Rail-
way Company. Improvements that
will cost several thousand dollars have
been ordered since Mr. Huntington ar-
rived two weeks ago and money lines
are reported to be in contemplation.

It was announced by General Man-
ager John A. Muir yesterday that he
had just placed another big order for
cars from the St. Louis Car Company,
reading thirty-five coaches, to suc-
ceed those now running on the
University, Washington and West
Ninth street lines.

Such an order easily means the ex-
penditure of more than \$200,000.
"Viewed," said Mr. Muir, "the inter-
view about the matter, 'the com-
pany has ordered thirty-five more cars
duplicating the big ones we now have.
This order makes a total of 100 cars
ordered within a year from the St.
Louis Car Company. The order has
placed calls for delivery in June from
the 1st to the 15th of the month. You
may be interested in knowing that
these cars weigh 25,000 pounds each
and are equipped with two powerful
motors."

It is understood that the question
of push-buttons at each exit as a
means of signaling the motorman that
a passenger wishes to alight, was
considered but the conclusion was
finally reached that such buttons
would contribute but little to the con-
venience of the traveling public and
might easily be subject to considerable
abuse at the hands of fumbling, John-
son and children, causing delays and
no little annoyance. On inter-
ban lines, however, they are a suc-
cess, although for city use practical
railway men differ about them.

On the subject of push-buttons Mr.
Muir had nothing to say.
As to the use of the thirty-five new
cars when they arrive in June, it
is rather too early to speak positively.
Some of them, however, will doubtless
be assigned to the Grand-avenue line.
Heretofore residents of the sections
traversed by this line have been won-
dering why they have not been af-
forded the comforts of some of the
company's new cars. They are about
to realize their fond wish.

We have not been running our new
cars on the Grand and Downey-
avenue lines," explained Mr. Muir,
"because such procedure would involve
an immense amount of work on the
company's long viaduct over the
Southern Pacific tracks at River Sta-
tion. The combination rail used in
the old cable service still makes tracks
over that viaduct, and these old rails
ought to be changed to the T-rail
before cars could be expediently run
over the viaduct, and the change would
involve a great amount of work—pos-
sibly a change to tie construction."

Thus is the inference to be drawn
that substantial improvements on the
Downey-avenue viaduct are to be
begun in the near future. It was
stated yesterday that up to the pres-
ent time the importance of work
precluded the possibility of undertaking
this important improvement.

It took about fifteen minutes of elo-
quence to thaw Kelley out. Finally
notes were compared. Berry forced \$25
on the bill-posting hypnotist, and the
mystery of the "Baby Kohnoor" was
exploded.

FUNERAL OF DR. CANTINE.
Remains Will Arrive This Afternoon
in Charge of His Widow—Funeral
Tomorrow.

Mrs. R. S. Cantine will arrive in
this city this afternoon from Chicago,
with the body of her deceased hus-
band, the late Rev. Dr. R. S. Cantine,
and the body will be taken to the
undertaking parlors of Bresse Bros.,
where it will remain until 2 o'clock
tomorrow, pending the funeral.

The pallbearers will be the official
board of the First Methodist Church,
the pastorate of which he relinquished
but two months prior to his death at
Chicago. The honorary pallbearers will
be Revs. Healy, Pitner, Knighten, Gil-
len, Inwood, Wilkie, Bell, Freta, Uren,
Bunker, Cole and Atkinson.

The services at the graves will be as
follows: Hymn by a quartette; prayer,
Rev. A. E. Healy; address, Rev. George
A. Hough; hymn, quartette; address,
Rev. J. L. Pitner; ritualistic service,
Dr. G. F. Bovard and Dr. Robert Mc-
Intyre.

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES--By Marlon Harland

Will \$4 a Week Keep a Table for a Family of Three?

SINCE the publication of Ailsa's letter, saying she was fairly "heart-broken" over the attempt to set a table for herself, her husband and child on four dollars a week, I have been snowed under by letters of comment, advice and dissent. A few weeks ago I collected into a symposium certain epistles encouraging her to make the attempt to feed her family upon the sum named. The appearance of these friendly (or misleading) counsels has called out expressions as confident from those who protest against the publication of what they hold is a one-sided and delusive phase of the case in hand. The number and earnestness of these protests move me to give place to-day to the advocates of the other side of the question propounded for our consideration.

NO. 1.

This leads off with rush and "rim" that take the quiet reader's breath away:

PARDON the liberty I take with my first letter to you, but my indignation is aroused to such a pitch that I must let loose. In regard to "A. M.'s" letter to "Ailsa" on living on four dollars a week: It is just such letters as hers which breed contention in a great many homes, telling what they can do with so little. Some people make a hobby of that, and what some people could live on would starve others. For instance, cereals—there are four of us in family; three of our stomachs revolt in eating them, while the fourth can eat oatmeal, and likes it. I have heard doctors say it is not good to force any one to eat that which one's stomach turns against. I would like to tell "A. M." that I never got four cents a day, which is what she counts, and that instead of twenty-two cents we pay twenty-five cents. Also, that I cannot find any place where I can buy roast for six and eight cents a pound. The cheapest we can get is ten cents. She also leaves ninety-two cents for meat or fish for a week, which is at the rate of thirteen cents a day. I wonder how large a piece six in a family can get out of thirteen cents' worth of meat? I warrant that none of them do hard work. Also, providing that one yeast cake does make six loaves of bread, is that enough for a week for six in a family?

I would like, also, to tell "E. S. H." that any one living on four dollars a week must give her whole thought to that and nothing else, and must also try to do her washing and ironing and sewing, and I fail to see where those eight hours of restful sleep are coming in, or where she is going to get that fresh air and sunshine. I have ten women here that have read these letters to, and they all agree that such letters are fudge and nonsense. Just imagine half a peck of apples for six in a family! Her children must know little what apples taste like by the time she gets her apple sauce and puddings out of that half peck. And a half peck of potatoes! My husband can eat a half peck in two meals. It is foolish to tell any one to be broad-minded on such narrow means.

NO. 2.

I HAVE read the suggestions offered to "Ailsa," and would like to say that no matter how hard she may try, she cannot set a table on four dollars a week, at the rate prices are now for victuals. What I find very wrong and cruel

in the women that suggest these items to "Ailsa" is mainly this: There are many women in this city whose husbands are regular bullies, and who, if they read these articles, will make life miserable for their poor wives, who, perhaps, are trying harder than "Ailsa" to make both ends meet.

Another thing I would like to know is where you can buy two pounds of bacon for twenty-five cents. I wish to state, being a housewife myself, a sack of flour for fifty-five cents will not do all the baking that "A. M." said it would; neither will one cent's worth of yeast raise five or six ordinary loaves of bread. If she can feed so many people on a half peck of potatoes, then they only eat as many as she counts out for them (same as eggs), and the rest they will have to sit and wish for.

Furthermore, do you think that men can take the cars and ride four miles to stock yard, to buy meat at six and eight cents a pound? For there is the only place I know of where one can get it at present.

Now I have only one favor to ask you, and that is that you will find a little room in your column to publish this letter, or at least part of it, for the poor women's sake whose husbands will perhaps make life hard for them on account of the mistakes these other women have made.

M. M.

NO. 3.

WITH regard to a housewife living on four (\$4) dollars a week: You cannot tell me or any other woman, no matter how small the husband's income, that you can sit a man down to an evening meal, after a hard day's work, to a dish of peanuts or beans (I don't care if there were fifty kinds), liver or eggs six times a week, saying nothing of the other fifteen meals a week. This might do in instances where the woman runs the whole establishment, and the man is only an excuse. You might say the man I speak of is no man, but man or not, when a woman marries she has to be contented with her lot, and it is a certainty that a man coming home after working all day, and who has probably had a cold lunch, will not be content to eat a dish of peanuts and a nickel's worth of liver. You might think I don't know what I am talking about, but I know of a dozen or more housewives who are obliged to live on small salaries, and that is bad enough without printing articles in the paper to have the men read, come home and tell the wife she is too extravagant, when the poor soul is feeding him as best she can on her small allowance to please him and keep peace in the family. Your columns are very helpful at times, but such outbursts kill everything good they have ever contained, and make a person feel they hate to read the paper.

I am not the only one who thinks this. I have spoken to a great many honest women who are not trying to save a few cents, which will do no good when the poor hen-pecked man fades from want of solid food, but trying to keep their hands in good humor and health, so that they will feel like working, and can be able to make more money in the future, so they won't always have to starve.

These vegetarians are all right to read about, but I never saw one yet that didn't look as if a

American Girl

No. 1



good puff of wind wouldn't blow him or her over. I trust you won't consider this too raw and impudent to publish, but I certainly tell you exactly what trouble such letters cause, and I understand you are not in the position I am to learn the true opinion of ordinary people and the effect it has on the men.

NO. 4.

WE ARE all interested in your part of the paper, but in regard to "Mary Moore's" answer how to live on four dollars a week: I can never do that, and we are only a family of four, too. I save beef, too, but I have to pay ten cents a pound; don't know where to buy it at six or eight cents a pound. Then there are potatoes and some other kind of vegetables. Every man won't do without tea or coffee. Our men won't. They will eat a dish of pudding, and then we are not looking for a sample.

For instance, as for peanuts, I could not dish that up. If I did I would lose my home, which I think many a poor woman will. That is, according to the kind of husband she will have from reading these letters of "Mary Moore," "A. M.," "E. S. H.," "E. S. H."

N. B.—Now I could live on far less than that if I went a-sponging on my friends, or live on mush and milk.

DON'T KNOW HOW.

NO. 5.

Keeps her temper admirably in hand. The perusal of her thoughtful, judicial paper may tone down the nerves jarred by the righteous indignation of her predecessors.

I AM glad to see that attention has been called to this class of women, for no other so greatly needs the assistance of practical household hints as this little forlorn hope of the homesteaders' army. As "Secretary of the Interior," or Chief of the Commissionary Department, the woman trying to provide healthy and appetizing food for four persons on four dollars a week comes as near to performing miracles as one can in this age of the world.

I have been trying it several years, and find there is nothing picturesque in poverty except among the peasants of Fiore or other sufficiently distant places. But our children are rosy with health, and the mother is so busy economizing she has no time for whist, club squabbles or neighborhood gossip. Thus virtue is its own reward.

But, concerning the "party of the first part," we

This picture is one of Malcolm Strauss' types of American girls which he has drawn to represent the different cities. A series of ten, of which this is the first, will be printed on this page.

A Serious Discussion of Home Study for Our Children

Another parent raises her voice against the slow massacre of the innocents by the imposition of study after school hours:

(No. 1.)

I SHOULD like to say a word in regard to home study for the six-year-old, which was mentioned by "Indignant."

I feel compelled to say it is preposterous, and should be considered a crime to compel a child of six years, or of seven, or ten years, to study at home. I believe children should be raised like kittens, and their character and studies allowed to form themselves gradually, but surely, I have seen children (who show much promise) become so confused when compelled (not by teachers) to do school work at home that they could not tell one figure from another, and would declare they saw the figures "dancing around."

This applies to my own little daughter of ten years, fourth grade. I believe mothers have many things to talk to life which they should teach their children at home, especially to girls. I believe these things should be taught in the public schools for boys and girls, and I am positive, if it were so, there would be fewer girls ruined, and fewer broken-hearted mothers.

The teacher who stings herself "Indignant" is to be highly commended in the stand she has taken.

One more remark, and I have done. I believe every child who is excused from the room when necessary, I have seen great suffering and serious results from teachers compelling children to sit through the whole half day, and not let a baby, and but a short time out of his mother's arms—being obliged to cram his poor little head with lessons after the school session is over is enough to make sensible parents justly indignant. "He thinks the mothers should rise in a body and demand an easier, if lower, method of study for our little folks."

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

With all that is true and forceful in the foregoing communication, we must not leave out of sight the sound truth that laws are made for the many, not for the exceptional few. An illustration of a rule that sometimes bears hard upon the unoffending came under my own observation the other day.

A lively 8-year-old, in the glad consciousness that he knew the answer to a question put to the school

in general, snapped his fingers in raising his hand to attract the teacher's attention. To raise the hand was in order. To snap the fingers was out of order. He was sentenced to write "Order is heaven's first law" one hundred times as the penalty for infringement of school discipline.

"I had no option," wrote the teacher to whom the mother addressed a note of remonstrance. "He is the best boy in my room, and it hurt me to punish him, but every child in school would be snapping his fingers twenty times a day if I had overlooked the breach of good behavior."

The mother was sensible.

The symposium bears rule in this issue of "School for Housewives and Mothers." Before dismissing the important matter brought forward by one fair-minded, if "indignant" teacher and true friend of children, I make room for a few more letters sent

in, in response to my call upon mothers for their views in this matter.

(No. 2.)

YOU ask what other mothers think about the six-year-old taking his little reader home to prepare the next day's lesson. This mother thinks it an outrage! The idea of a child almost a baby, and but a short time out of his mother's arms—being obliged to cram his poor little head with lessons after the school session is over is enough to make sensible parents justly indignant. "He thinks the mothers should rise in a body and demand an easier, if lower, method of study for our little folks."

(No. 3.)

YOU are very kind to take up this subject. Here is my "opinion." I think it is wrong to give children so much home work. I have a little daughter of eleven years, very ambitious (always No. 1, 2 or 3 in class), who has already lost almost a year through breaking down and having a severe case of typhoid fever. She now is in ninth grade, and the quantity of books she must read is only a weak little girl. The walk would be her god, but the load she must carry overbalances whatever benefit she might derive from the fresh air. Then it takes her over two hours to study a geography lesson, spelling, history, physiology, do twelve examples, study a

grammar lesson and write a special composition on three small illustrations. "Oh, how my head aches!" is her exclamation almost every evening, and she pleases her teacher.

How long can she bear this strain? I am anxious as any mother to give her a good education, but her body cannot stand this strain, and she is not strong enough to do the work. I am sure that if she were to continue in this way, she would be a nervous wreck. I think the mothers should rise in a body and demand an easier, if lower, method of study for our little folks."

AN ANSWER TO "INDIGNANT." I think it is

wrong to have children study at home. I have a little daughter of eleven years, very ambitious (always No. 1, 2 or 3 in class), who has already lost almost a year through breaking down and having a severe case of typhoid fever. She now is in ninth grade, and the quantity of books she must read is only a weak little girl. The walk would be her god, but the load she must carry overbalances whatever benefit she might derive from the fresh air. Then it takes her over two hours to study a geography lesson, spelling, history, physiology, do twelve examples, study a

NEW METHOD OF PAINTING IN OIL ABOLISHES BRUSHES

THE great Titian once remarked: "What might not be done in the art of painting if we only had the color in our fingers."

This aspiration, spoken of as an unattainable dream, has now, after the lapse of some cycles, been apparently given form and substance.

It is not that any artist has come to the world whose hands, gives off the painter's colors as part of its natural outfit, but according to the story the nearest possible approach to that gift has been hit upon.

France is the bearer of this new artistic message. In Paris an artist of prominence, J. P. Raffalli, it is stated, has solved the problem of making oil-colors solid.

His discovery was first made known last June. Since then the value of the invention has rapidly gained headway in that city. Many painters of eminence have painted pictures by the new means. And in addition a large and successful public exhibition of their works has just closed in the Galerie Durand-Ruel, one of the leading art centers of the French capital.

The collection of pictures excited great comment, as bringing out in a remarkable degree the individual manner of the artists along with even increased brilliancy of color. Equal excellence was gained with a saving of one-quarter of the time such work usually called for by the old style plan.

And they are said to have been all painted without brushes, palette, oil bottles or other appliances so essential in the usual style of oil painting!

These results were achieved by the solid oil-colors being made in the form of

penicil-like pastels that are taken in the fingers and rubbed on the canvas or paper. Of such colors the inventor has so far produced two hundred different shades. When still further shades or blending is necessary the colors are suitably combined or upon the other and worked to the shade required.

When rubbed on the canvas, according to the requirements of the subject, no oil or turpentine is needed to thin, no brushes to manipulate, no solvents to dry, and the artist and the oil-color stick.

Incidentally it is asserted the oil colors may be equally well used to paint miniatures, make indelible pastels and stencil drawings, and permanently color photographs. With a penicil-like solid stick of oil-color can be sharpened to the finest point.

In working on the paper, canvas or other foundation they are handled exactly like pastels or pencils. Hard in the stick, they become soft and leech in the finger the moment they are spread on the canvas. It is also said that the solid oil-color pastels never dry in the stick, by simply removing the thin skin which forms at the exposed end, they may be used months, or even years, afterward, as fresh and effective as at first.

Among other advantages claimed for them is that any kind of varnish can be used to cover the painting, or it may be left unvarnished. In either case it never darkens, changes color otherwise, fades or cracks. With their aid nothing is really needed of the ordinary outfit of the painter but the scraper and some turpentine. Palette, mixing of colors, mauling, stick, color box and oil bottles, with their dirt, burden and labor of cleaning, are all dispensed with.

Best Recipe for MAYONNAISE Salad Dressing

ALMOST every mail brings a request for a trustworthy recipe for mayonnaise salad dressing. Will the querists cut out and carefully preserve that given below that I may not have occasion to repeat it under a month.

A SURE FORMULA FOR MAYONNAISE

BREAK into a soup plate the yolk of one egg, and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice over it. Then, with a silver fork, begin to stir (not beat) the egg around and around. Add the oil, a drop at a time, until the mixture begins to thicken, when it may be put in larger quantities. To one egg nearly a pint of oil is used. When very thick, thin the mixture by stirring in gradually a half cup of vinegar. This done, add again, little by little, the remainder of the oil, and continue the stirring until once more very thick. Have the white of the egg beaten to a froth stiff enough to be cut with a knife, and set in the refrigerator until just before serving the sauce, when the "whip" is quickly added.

All the ingredients, including the bowl, should be set in ice several hours, that they may be chilled through. The colder the materials the greater are the chances of the sauce being a thorough success. But the directions must be exactly followed. A mayonnaise is one of the subjects with which no liberties are to be taken. In spite of all precautions, the egg will occasionally curdle, but there is a remedy even for this misfortune. Take another yolk and begin again from the beginning, as at first. When this mixture is very thick, the first dressing may be added, little by little, and very cautiously. If done carefully and slowly, the result will be a smooth, uncurdled mayonnaise; only there will be twice as much as you intended to make. You will, however, have the consolation of knowing that any of the mixture that is left over may be kept until next day on the ice, and will be as good as ever, and the household will be only too happy to have one of the endless varieties of salads for tomorrow's lunch.

One egg and a scant pint of oil will make enough dressing for a family of ordinary size.

SHRIMP SALAD

ONE can of shrimps, three tablespoonsful of vinegar and one of salad oil. Mayonnaise. Turn the shrimps out of the can several hours before you make the salad, drench them with the mixed oil and vinegar, and set on the ice until needed. When the lettuce is arranged on a salver, sprinkle it with very finely-cracked ice, drain the vinegar and oil from the shrimps, and lay them among the leaves. Add mayonnaise dressing, and serve immediately.

BISHOP'S ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

25¢

No trouble at all

Package large enough for 5 or 6 persons. 25¢. grocer can't give you "Bishop's" don't take any.

BISHOP & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of the largest line of food products made by any one in the United States.

THURSDAY, JANU

THURSDAY, JANU
Los Angeles Cou
PARADENA'S POLICE
SOLVING A MYSTERY
—
ENDEAVORING TO FIND OUT WHO
WAS HELD UP.
—
Rattled Face and Bloody Sidewalk
Furnish Evidence Against Two Sus-
picious Characters—Ice Company Will
Build Block—Ping-Pong Tournament.

PASADENA. Office of The Times, No. 10 South Raymond avenue, Jan. 15.—The police have two young fellows in the lock-up, and they know that one of them is guilty of battery, but they can't tell which is the slugging and which was slugged. It would seem easy to tell with a look at the face of Harry Thomas, one of the men. His appearance suggests that somebody tried to make an omelet of his face.

But the other fellow, whose name the police will not give out yet, is the one who claimed to Policeman Rogers late Tuesday night that he was the man who shot the victim. He met Rogers on the street

and unfolded his tale of woe, saying that he had been the intended victim of a highwayman, but had defended himself. Pools of blood on South Ma-

The alleged victim of the holdup was charged with the charge against him left

pen. He was still in jail yesterday, when his victim, or the fellow who seems to have been somebody's victim, was locked up. The latter, Thomas, was found lying in a stable in the rear of the building.

A. F. Christliansen's store on West Colorado street. There was a mattress in the stable and Thomas soaked it with blood from his wounds. He was

Chief of Police Freeman has had the men in the sweat box, but says

...but he can get but little out of them. Somebody was held up. Each claims the other did it. It's a case of "After me, my dear Alphonse," for the honors.

NEW BRICK BLOCK.
The Pasadena Ice Company let a contract yesterday to C. N. Stanley for the immediate erection of a brick ice-

about \$15,000. The building will be on the west side of Broadway between the company's factory and the F&E tracks, and will be 32x45 feet.

area. It will be a handsome improvement for that section of the city, and will contain several hundred tons of congealed water.

Mrs. E. A. Ford, one of the guests at the Green, gave a delightful ping-pong tournament there last evening for the

and a few highly-favored spectators. The tables were arranged in the pool-room of the west building, and the

As not all of the players were possessed of equal skill, the fate of allotment of partners

participating were Miss Higgins, to
last fall Mr. Leslie; Miss Georgi-
Godfrey and Dr. Woodruff, Miss
Holmes and Walter Fisher. Miss

Mr. Green and John Holmes, Scoville and Mr. West, Miss Brace, Mr. Lovell, Miss Stanton and Mr. Miss Healey and Prof. Wallis, and Mrs. Lyman and

The contest was thoroughly exciting, and the doubles was the only event, and the first prizes—a beautiful belt with

and slide for the lady, and
snake pipe in a rattlesnake-skin
for the man—fell to Miss Green
and Mr. Holmes. Miss Higgins and
Leslie secured the second prizes—

...the form of a swallow set
pearls and rubies, and a scarf pin
gold, a tiny ping-pong bat with a
for a ball.

...the lowest scores in the shape
horseshoes for "good luck." These
were gratefully accepted by Miss Hen-
ry and Prof. Wallis Fisher.

guest was presented with a souvenir, a small ping-pong table, net and ball in readiness, and proved to be merely ornamental.

...for pasteboard receptacles which
contained a delicious frozen confection,
in which cakes were served, these in
the form of ping-pong bats. Every
one of the affair...

DAINTY LUNCHEON.

The table decorations were carnations.

And a profusion of satin bows in
state green. The guests were Mrs.
Reed, Mrs. Martin Winch, Mrs.
Johnson, Mrs. W. S. Wright, Mrs. G.
Gayer, Mrs. H. M.

and Mrs. Solon Briggs and Miss
entertained the choir of the
Methodist church.

Church Tuesday evening at home on South Euclid avenue. The speakers were Dr. Briggs, A. W. Lamport, and Prof. Bacon. Durrher and Miss Joy sang.

George Jacques of Alhambra, Louis Bassett of this city were married last night at the home of the bride's parents.

Charles D. Lockwood was elected president; Dr. F. C. E. Mattieson, vice-president; Dr. J. E. James, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Orange Grove boulevard the medicos. of Hotel Raymond Tuesday evening with

NEWSY SNAPSHOTS.

... blaze on North Moline ave-
... when the steamer, hook and lad-
... and the rest of the paraphernalia
... it was found that

and the department is somewhat out at having to put out when there is no fire to put out. The City Commissioners met last night to again discuss the fire department.

Contractors will look over bids for the fire enginehouse. The bids will likely fall to Contractor of Los Angeles, whose bid is lowest. Selection will be made at Mayor's meeting.

the judge believing that the

meeting will be held in the Sun-school room of the First M. E. church at 7:30 o'clock.

The S. which b results

years, died yesterday | Pedro E

Hamburger's

Beginning Monday, Store Opens 8:30 a.m., Closes 5:30 p.m.

That Hamburger's Buyers' Association is an active, working body, promoting every good feature for the store's development; best interests of employees and employers, and working in harmony with its patrons—is well evidenced by securing from the firm concession that, beginning next Monday, the store will open at 8:30 a.m. and close at 5:30 p.m., excepting Saturdays, when the store will close at 10 p.m., as usual. Thus every employee of this great store is put on an eight-hour working basis. Hamburger's don't follow—they lead. The public will appreciate the extra hour given to our employees and will adapt their shopping hours in conformity with the newly established system.

Floor Coverings at Matchless Prices.

Preparatory to annual stock-taking we shall, to reduce the number of lines of floor coverings, all of which are of the best manufacture, new patterns and colorings and at regular prices have been exceptionally low, take a further price reduction; and, if you have a want along these lines, it is an opportunity you cannot afford well to miss.

\$1.50 Floor Carpets at \$1.15.

Extra fine Axminster and Moquette Carpets—all new, seasonable goods; floral and Oriental patterns; choice colorings to select from and have sold up to now at \$1.35 to \$1.50. Price reduced to per yard.

\$1.35 Tapestry Borders at 75c.

A choice line of Alexander Smith & Son's extra grade Tapestry Borders—the proper carpeting for making rugs of your old carpets or will make exceptionally fine carpets for wide halls. Sold up to now at \$1.35. Price reduced to per yard.

25c Stair Carpet per Yard 18c.

6000 yards of 6-8 Stair Carpet—perfectly reversible in small figures with wide attractive border on both sides; sold up to now at 25c. Price reduced to per yard.

\$15.00 La Art Neveau Rugs \$8.25.

Fine Wool La Art Neveau Rugs—an entirely new line of floral coverings, giving the effect of very expensive rugs. They are exceptionally serviceable and perfectly reversible; have sold up to now at \$15.00. Price reduced to per yard.

15c Stair Oil Cloth at 10c.

18 choice styles of good quality Stair Oil Cloth—15 inches wide; all in new patterns and desirable colors and sold up to now at 15c. Price reduced to per yard.

18c Stair Oil Cloth per Yard, 12c.

18-inch Stair Oil Cloth—just the thing for runners to protect your carpets; sold up to now at 18c. Price reduced to per yard.

Sale of Kentia Palms.

These wonderful palms from Lord Howe's Island are very scarce and valuable. By a fortunate merchandise deal we purchased the entire stock of one of the growers and to dispose of them quickly will price them at one half the usual price at florists:

First size 15 inches, 49c

Second size 18 inches high, 69c

Third size 24 inches high 98c

We have always in stock an elegant assortment of fresh cut carnations, violets and all other seasonable flowers at prices much below those of exclusive florists.

\$1.00 52-inch Satin Finished Venetian Cloth at per Yd. 69c.

40 solid bolts of this handsome cloth for tailored suits and separate skirts, in all the new shades of gray, tan, castor, red, brown, blue, green and oxford—will be placed on sale as a special merchandise leader Thursday; some are twilled, others have smooth face similar to broadcloth; they are extra fine, strictly pure wool, 52 inches wide and an actual \$1.00 value. See them as displayed in the large show window. For the one day price per yard.

69c

Continuation of White Fair Sale of Undermuslins

Re a little forehanded and supply yourselves with these necessary garments while this sale is in progress, for prices will not be lower later and you will have to select from many lines which have been picked over at a previous sale. The manufacturers are now at work on next year's order and no additional styles or patterns will be introduced this season; so there is really no good reason to wait longer.



Especially Featuring Skirts and Gowns.

\$1.48 White Skirts at 98c.

White Cambric Skirts made with deep lawn flounce prettily trimmed with two rows of Tuckon lace insertion and edging to match; these skirts would be a bargain at \$1.48, but price for our White Fair Sale at 98c.

\$2.00 White Cambric Skirts at \$1.48.

An elaborate assortment of white cambric skirts made with deep lawn flounce edging to match. These are a little more elaborately trimmed than the above line and are regular \$2 values. White Fair Sale price \$1.48.

\$2.50 White Skirts at \$1.98.

White Cambric Skirts with extra deep lawn flounce, trimmed with three or four rows of lace insertion in several patterns, edging to match; together with extra duff. These skirts are regular \$2.50 values, priced for our White Fair Sale at \$1.98.

Fine Muslin Gowns at 50c.

A better value was never placed on the market. They are of extra heavy muslin, are made with square or high neck, finished with tucks and hemstitching, and are amply proportioned throughout; White Fair Sale price 50c.

Finer Cambric Gowns at \$1.50.

An exceptionally pretty line of fine cambric gowns; low or high neck styles; trimmed with lace, embroidery or hemstitching; these garments are matchless elsewhere under \$3 and \$2.25; we make them a leader at \$1.50.

\$45.00 Jackets at \$25.00.

All of our Fine Velour Jackets will be given a great price reduction. We have taken the entire stock ranging in value from \$25.00 to \$45.00. We are offering them at a special price for Thursday's sale at choice.

\$25.00

\$25.00 Silk Skirts at \$16.50.

Our entire line of Silk, Peas de Sole or Tulle Dress Skirts trimmed with plain or lace material, new and stylish, and have sold up to now at \$25.00. We are offering them at a special price for Thursday's sale at choice.

\$16.50

Men's \$10.00 to \$12.50 Suits at \$6.95.

We have again gone through the large assortment of suits included in the Prokter & Shale stock and returned a number of fine suits actually ranging in value from \$10.00 to \$12.50. They are styled in all wool Cheviots, Cashmeres, Worsters and tweeds; light and dark colorings in business suits; checks and in visible plaids; all sizes. Choice.

\$6.95

Boys' \$1.00 and \$1.50 Knee Pants, 69c.

An assortment of strictly all wool Knee Pants—some of the best including Charbon, French and Scotch—some all silk trimmed with Mohair braid; made with waist bands; all seams reinforced and taped; good assortment of dark and light colorings; sizes 8 to 16 years; have sold up to now at \$1.00 to \$1.50. A Thursday's leader at choice, per pair.

69c

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

While local society has been more or less busy this week with divers affairs in the home city, the thoughts of all have gone astray to the northern metropolis of Sacramento, where Gov. Pardee has been the center of all motive politically, and where he, with Mrs. Pardee, has been taking his position as guest of honor at events so vital. At the brilliant inaugural ball given Monday night, Mrs. Pardee was as ever the charming, distinguished lady, exquisitely gowned, and convincing all that the first lady of California will rule wisely and tactfully. Mrs. Pardee, who has the reputation of always being well dressed, on this occasion wore a toilette of modish antique. The corsage was made with a cream-lace yoke and elbow sleeves, finished with chiffon ruffles. About the yoke a bertha effect of chiffon and silver-spangled tulle was prettily arranged, and the lower part

of the bodice was housed in with a chiffon belt. The skirt was made with a court train, a wide accordion-pleated flounce finishing it about the hem, while a handsome spangled net insertion was applied above. Mrs. Pardee wore diamond ornaments and a white tulle pompon in her hair, which was dressed high.

Sharing the honors with Mrs. Pardee was Mrs. Alden Anderson, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, who is reported to have been one of the most beautiful women in attendance, as well as wearing a gown that was among the most noticeable. Her costume was of handsome brocade moire, made with a court train. The bodice was made with full blouse of the moire, applied in cream Irish point lace. The yoke was of white chiffon, with a collar of pearls. The belt of chiffon was fastened in front with three pearl ornaments. The front of the skirt was made of white chiffon, shirred at intervals, with chiffon roses ornamenting each side. About the lower part of the skirt the applique Irish point lace was set in with accordion-pleated chiffon flounces. The Irish point lace formed a wide train, this being hidden by the skirt. The chandeliers gleaming like the golden hearts of white blossoms from their background of green foliage while everywhere were great wall-baskets of beautiful ferns, potted palms and other foliage plants. White hydrangeas and carnations were used in all the rooms.

Chief among the perfect appointments was the hall where the service was held under a canopy of plumose that sprung to the chandelier from the stairway, this being hidden by the skirt and a profusion of orange blossoms. Lengths of white ribbon terminated in a true knot and an immense basket of orange blossoms was pendant above the improvised altar. The marriage took place at 9 o'clock, Rev. Dr. George Thomas Bonville, of the Christ Episcopal Church officiating, and as an orchestra sounded the first strains of a wedding march, the bride descended, accompanied by her father. Her only attendant was Miss Huston Bishop, Robert Ross serving the groom as best man. During the service Schubert's "Chant d'Amour" was heard, softly rendered on a harp, with orchestral accompaniment.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Green, the receiving party included Judge and Mrs. Wellborn, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bishop, Mr. Charles Wellborn, with others. Supper was served upstairs, the tables being given up to the small tables, each seating a party of eight. At these, as well as at the bride's table, pink sweet peas and Roman hyacinths were used in profusion.

The bride was gowned in an exquisite imported robe of silk point d'esprit, worn over chiffon, with an underdrap of tulle. It was fitted quite plain, falling to the foot of the long train over a very full foot ruffle of the chiffon. The skirt was cut high, the lace, and the sleeves were worn only to the elbow. She carried a shower bouquet of lilacs of the milky and over the bride's veil of tulle, fastened to the high collar with a magnificent sunburst of diamonds.

The bridesmaid, Miss Bishop, was in pink crepe, trimmed with chiffon and carried Brides' roses. Mrs. Wellborn, mother of the bride, wore a striking toilette of gray brocade, trimmed with bertha and foot ruffle of rose point lace. Mrs. Roland Bishop was attired in rose pink crepe, garnished with pearl passementerie and duchesse lace, while Mrs. Charles Wellborn wore crepe de chine of a soft shade of pink, trimmed with lace and chiffon. The bride's going-away dress was a smart tailored suit of brown, with hat to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Green left last night for an extended trip, expecting to remain in San Francisco for several months.

Westphal-Smillie.

A pretty wedding took place last night at the Angelus, when Miss Westphal-Smillie, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, were married by Rev.

Dr. F. M. Kirkham from Des Moines, of the Christian Church. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock in the bride's home, where the bride sat under a corner canopy of emerald and a true lover's knot of broad white satin ribbon. Just above the bride's head a large and handsome floral horseshoe of bright-hued flowers, relatives and intimate friends were present to the number of twenty to witness the plighting of the vows. The pretty, dark-haired bride was dressed in a gown of white, with a train of white, and a small veil. Miss Gertrude Cary sang, "If You Were a Rose," accompanied on the piano by Henry Earl, who had changed the chords to the opening notes of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," as the young people entered. Relatives and intimate friends were present to the number of twenty to witness the plighting of the vows. The pretty, dark-haired bride was dressed in a gown of white, with a train of white, and a small veil. Miss Gertrude Cary sang, "If You Were a Rose," accompanied on the piano by Henry Earl, who had changed the chords to the opening notes of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," as the young people entered.

An informal reception followed, after the wedding dinner was served at 6:30 in the small banquet room. Besides the bride party there were at table Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kirkham, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wellborn, Miss Grace Kirkham, Miss Juliette Phelps, Miss Cary, Messrs. D. H. Mauerhan, William Phelps, Earl, and Mrs. H. H. Bishop. The bride and groom were received by the young people.

The bride was a sister of Mrs. J. A. McDonald, formerly of Los Angeles.

Organized for Whist.

A party of gentlemen and ladies met Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bishop, where the whist club was organized for the winter under the name of West End Whist Club. Mrs. H. H. Bishop was elected president and Mrs. O. R. Stratton secretary and treasurer.

The membership includes Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Garbail, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Kern, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Davies.

Pastime Whist Club.

The Pastime Whist Club has reorganized for the season. The club will be entertained Thursday by Mrs. J. Lockwood. The members are Mrs. L. H. Valentine, Staasforth, Ralph Hagan, Layne, Littlejohn, Johnson, Sheldon, and others.

Notes and Personal.

The Alpha Rho Society of the U. S. C. have issued cards for an all night to be given at the home of Miss Wilma Ryus No. 2515 Vermont avenue, the evening of January 23, complimentary to the College Girls Club.

The Euterpean quartet with Miss Sybil Conklin and Miss Blanche Williams left last night for a northern concert tour. They will go as far as the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Moore will give a reception this evening to their Pennsylvania friends to meet Hon. J. Brown and Mayor J. Jackson of New Castle, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilander of Pueblo, Colo., are visiting Mrs. S. N. Sheets of 1901 San Julian street. The Magnolia Whist Club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Charles McCollum on Constance street.

Ice is packing thick and fast in the Lower Patapasco River, and in all the rivers and harbors of the Chesapeake Bay. Approaches to Baltimore were almost closed yesterday.

Hamburger's

Matchless Prices on Violets

FOR TRIMMING PURPOSES. See the Great Window Display.

The popularity of violets for millinery and corsage trimmings has caused us to secure the largest stock of these choice and seasonable merchandise ever brought to Los Angeles. We have for the past several days displayed them in one of our large show windows and will place them on sale today. Note the size of the bunches, their exceptionally fine texture and natural appearance.

40c Violets per Bunch, 19c.

A large bunch of long stemmed Single Violets—natural color or white with foliage. These are actual 40c values.

49c Violets per Bunch, 25c.

The violets in this assortment are large Double ones and are in natural violet shades also white with plenty of foliage. They are actual 49c values. Sale price per bunch.

75c Violets per Bunch, 50c.

These violets are extra large size, are all double and are in two shades also white and have a generous lot of foliage. The bunches are exceptionally large and suitable for rompons; actual 75c values. Sale price per bunch.

\$1.00 Violets per Bunch, 75c.

These bunches are Large Violet Pom Pons—all double violets with foliage and buds. They are actually worth \$1.00 and can not be matched elsewhere for less. Sale price per bunch.

Continuation January Linen Sale.

The generous patronage which has been accorded this great sale has proved most convincing to us that the public fully realize that our Linen Sales are better than any held elsewhere. Not alone are the prices greater but the qualities are of the best, prices the lowest—points which every home-wise considers in making her selections of linens and household linens. The great sale is in effect all week and scores of items which have been previously enumerated but as a shopping list cut this out and compare the figures anywhere you please.

Bleached Table Linens.

35c bleached cotton damask, per yard.....13c
45c bleached cotton damask, per yard.....15c
55c bleached cotton damask, per yard.....17c
65c bleached cotton damask, per yard.....19c
75c bleached cotton damask, per yard.....21c
85c bleached cotton damask, per yard.....23c
95c bleached cotton damask, per yard.....25c
\$1.00 all linen Irish damask, per yard.....27c

Unbleached Table Damask.

35c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....13c
45c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....15c
55c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....17c
65c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....19c
75c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....21c
85c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....23c
95c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....25c
\$1.00 all linen Irish damask, per yard.....27c

Towels.

35c cotton towels each 12c
45c cotton towels each 15c
55c cotton towels each 17c
65c cotton towels each 19c
75c cotton towels each 21c
85c cotton towels each 23c
95c cotton towels each 25c
\$1.00 all linen Irish damask, per yard.....27c

Unbleached Table Damask.

35c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....13c
45c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....15c
55c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....17c
65c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....19c
75c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....21c
85c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....23c
95c unbleached cotton damask, per yard.....25c
\$1.00 all linen Irish damask, per yard.....27c

Napkins.

35c large all linen napkins per doz. \$1.00
45c large all linen napkins per doz. \$1.25
55c large all linen napkins per doz. \$1.50
65c large all linen napkins per doz. \$1.75
75c large all linen napkins per doz. \$2.00
85c large all linen napkins per doz. \$2.25
95c large all linen napkins per doz. \$2.50
\$1.00 all linen Irish damask, per yard.....27c

Crashes.

35c large all linen crashes per doz. \$1.00
45c large all linen crashes per doz. \$1.25
55c large all linen crashes per doz. \$1.50
65c large all linen crashes per doz. \$1.75
75c large all linen crashes per doz. \$2.00
85c large all linen crashes per doz. \$2.25
95c large all linen crashes per doz. \$2.50
\$1.00 all linen Irish damask, per yard.....27c

YOUNG AMERICA.

AFLOAT ON THE OREGON.

LOS ANGELES BOY WRITES OF TERRIFIC EXPERIENCES.

Buffeted About in a Typhoon in Mid-ocean and Blown Seventy Miles Off Course—How the Signal Boys Enjoyed Thanksgiving Dinner.

Young America afloat in these modern times of swift, cruisers and powerful battleships has adventures as thrilling as that which ever befell the "middles" created by Oliver Optic and W. E. Norris, and a Los Angeles youth, Arthur Hill, has just written an entertaining letter to his father, C. E. Hill of the Harris Organ Company, telling of his experiences on the recent voyage of the Oregon from Honolulu to Yokohama. Young Hill sailed as a signal boy on the Oregon, but on arrival at Yokohama was made a signal man of the first class, with a substantial increase in salary.

With the pleasing simplicity of a school boy, Hill narrates some of the episodes of the voyage, which included a Thanksgiving dinner in mid-ocean and the struggles of the staunch ship in a fierce typhoon, when the pilot-house was smashed in and four feet of water washed about over the gun-deck.

The Oregon left Honolulu November 23 and reached Yokohama December 14, proceeding thence to the Japanese navy yard at Yokohama, and from there to Manila and to Hongkong, where it was scheduled to join the remainder of the American fleet in those waters.

It was the Thanksgiving dinner that struck the young sailor as being out of the ordinary because of the surroundings and probably because of the absence of the turkey. There was roast beef, mashed potatoes, canned corn, fresh bread with butter that was not so fresh, and cottage pudding. But the signal boys had anticipated the Thanksgiving dinner at Honolulu by laying in a stock of steaks, and after putting away all they could eat of the general mess, they congregated in the tiler-room and feasted on cold boiled ham, canned chicken, cocoa, jam, jelly, soda crackers, lemonade, deviled ham and sardines.

There still seemed to be room to spare, as he relates that the chief quartermaster took them down to another mess-room and "filled us up on ice cream and cake." "I felt like a man in a circus the rest of the day," adds the young sailor.

But the next day there was a change of scene. The wind it blew from south-east and then it blew some more. Life boats were carried away, and the ship heeled about like a cork. At 10 o'clock in the evening they were in the center of a typhoon, and it became impossible to steer from the bridge. The forecastle and quarter-deck were under water constantly, and the roaring wind and rushing water were deafening. The sea ran mountains high, the vessel rising to the crest of one great wave only to plunge almost straight downward into the hollow and again to mount another enormous comber.

Suddenly there was a lunge and a crash. A huge wave had swept over the forecastle and demolished the pilot-house, and a little later there was eight feet of water in the dynamo

room, extinguishing all the lights. Four feet of water was on the gun-deck, and all hands were ordered to the upper decks. The signal boys were ordered to the upper decks, and the signal boys were ordered to the upper decks.

When the storm subsided on the following day it was found that the ship was seventy miles off its course.

ARTHUR HILL, Signal Boy, U. S. S. Oregon.

Young America afloat in these modern times of swift, cruisers and powerful battleships has adventures as thrilling as that which ever befell the "middles" created by Oliver Optic and W. E. Norris, and a Los Angeles youth, Arthur Hill, has just written an entertaining letter to his father, C. E. Hill of the Harris Organ Company, telling of his experiences on the recent voyage of the Oregon from Honolulu to Yokohama. Young Hill sailed as a signal boy on the Oregon, but on arrival at Yokohama was made a signal man of the first class, with a substantial increase in salary.

With the pleasing simplicity of a school boy, Hill narrates some of the episodes of the voyage, which included a Thanksgiving dinner in mid-ocean and the struggles of the staunch ship in a fierce typhoon, when the pilot-house was smashed in and four feet of water washed about over the gun-deck.

The Oregon left Honolulu November 23 and reached Yokohama December 14, proceeding thence to the Japanese navy yard at Yokohama, and from there to Manila and to Hongkong, where it was scheduled to join the remainder of the American fleet in those waters.

It was the Thanksgiving dinner that struck the young sailor as being out of the ordinary because of the surroundings and probably because of the absence of the turkey. There was roast beef, mashed potatoes, canned corn, fresh bread with butter that was not so fresh, and cottage pudding. But the signal boys had anticipated the Thanksgiving dinner at Honolulu by laying in a stock of steaks, and after putting away all they could eat of the general mess, they congregated in the tiler-room and feasted on cold boiled ham, canned chicken, cocoa, jam, jelly, soda crackers, lemonade, deviled ham and sardines.

There still seemed to be room to spare, as he relates that the chief quartermaster took them down to another mess-room and "filled us up on ice cream and cake." "I felt like a man in a circus the rest of the day," adds the young sailor.

But the next day there was a change of scene. The wind it blew from south-east and then it blew some more. Life boats were carried away, and the ship heeled about like a cork. At 10 o'clock in the evening they were in the center of a typhoon, and it became impossible to steer from the bridge. The forecastle and quarter-deck were under water constantly, and the roaring wind and rushing water were deafening. The sea ran mountains high, the vessel rising to the crest of one great wave only to plunge almost straight downward into the hollow and again to mount another enormous comber.

Suddenly there was a lunge and a crash. A huge wave had swept over the forecastle and demolished the pilot-house, and a little later there was eight feet of water in the dynamo

room, extinguishing all the lights. Four feet of water was on the gun-deck, and all hands were ordered to the upper decks. The signal boys were ordered to the upper decks, and the signal boys were ordered to the upper decks.

When the storm subsided on the following day it was found that the ship was seventy miles off its course.

ARTHUR HILL, Signal Boy, U. S. S. Oregon.

Young America afloat in these modern times of swift, cruisers and powerful battleships has adventures as thrilling as that which ever befell the "middles" created by Oliver Optic and W. E. Norris, and a Los Angeles youth, Arthur Hill, has just written an entertaining letter to his father, C. E. Hill of the Harris Organ Company, telling of his experiences on the recent voyage of the Oregon from Honolulu to Yokohama. Young Hill sailed as a signal boy on the Oregon, but on arrival at Yokohama was made a signal man of the first class, with a substantial increase in salary.

With the pleasing simplicity of a school boy, Hill narrates some of the episodes of the voyage, which included a Thanksgiving dinner in mid-ocean and the struggles of the staunch ship in a fierce typhoon, when the pilot-house was smashed in and four feet of water washed about over the gun-deck.

The Oregon left Honolulu November 23 and reached Yokohama December 14, proceeding thence to the Japanese navy yard at Yokohama, and from there to Manila and to Hongkong, where it was scheduled to join the remainder of the American fleet in those waters.

It was the Thanksgiving dinner that struck the young sailor as being out of the ordinary because of the surroundings and probably because of the absence of the turkey. There was roast beef, mashed potatoes, canned corn, fresh bread with butter that was not so fresh, and cottage pudding. But the signal boys had anticipated the Thanksgiving dinner at Honolulu by laying in a stock of steaks, and after putting away all they could eat of the general mess, they congregated in the tiler-room and feasted on cold boiled ham, canned chicken, cocoa, jam, jelly, soda crackers, lemonade, deviled ham and sardines.

There still seemed to be room to spare, as he relates that the chief quartermaster took them down to another mess-room and "filled us up on ice cream and cake." "I felt like a man in a circus the rest of the day," adds the young sailor.

But the next day there was a change of scene. The wind it blew from south-east and then it blew some more. Life boats were carried away, and the ship heeled about like a cork. At 10 o'clock in the evening they were in the center of a typhoon, and it became impossible to steer from the bridge. The forecastle and quarter-deck were under water constantly, and the roaring wind and rushing water were deafening. The sea ran mountains high, the vessel rising to the crest of one great wave only to plunge almost straight downward into the hollow and again to mount another enormous comber.

Suddenly there was a lunge and a crash. A huge wave had swept over the forecastle and demolished the pilot-house, and a little later there was eight feet of water in the dynamo

room, extinguishing all the lights. Four feet of water was on the gun-deck, and all hands were ordered to the upper decks. The signal boys were ordered to the upper decks, and the signal boys were ordered to the upper decks.

When the storm subsided on the following day it was found that the ship was seventy miles off its course.

ARTHUR HILL, Signal Boy, U. S. S. Oregon.

Young America afloat in these modern times of swift, cruisers and powerful battleships has adventures as thrilling as that which ever befell the "middles" created by Oliver Optic and W. E. Norris, and a Los Angeles youth, Arthur Hill, has just written an entertaining letter to his father, C. E. Hill of the Harris Organ Company, telling of his experiences on the recent voyage of the Oregon from Honolulu to Yokohama. Young Hill sailed as a signal boy on the Oregon, but on arrival at Yokohama was made a signal man of the first class, with a substantial increase in salary.

With the pleasing simplicity of a school boy, Hill narrates some of the episodes of the voyage, which included a Thanksgiving dinner in mid